

Europe Nations Wary Of Spanish Goods in Cooking Oil Scandal

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

MADRID — A scandal involving the illicit sale of toxic cooking oil, which has taken at least 161 lives and spread panic among Spanish consumers, has begun to concern nations that import Spanish canned goods and vegetable oils.

Last week, the European Parliament in Strasbourg voted in favor of a system that would permit the rapid withdrawal of contaminated products sold in the European Economic Community in light of the Spanish situation, which has affected 15,000 people who consumed rapeseed oil that had been intended for industrial use.

The European Parliament, though, appeared to have been partly pacified by a report from Guy Richards, the Common Market's social affairs commissioner, that rigorous testing had found no signs of contamination in Spanish goods exported to the market.

As a precautionary measure, Italy, earlier this month temporarily blocked imports of Spanish olive oil and canned goods such as fish that contain oil until health authorities had determined the toxic agent that has produced the fatality. The French government is expected to follow the Italian example by banning the import of similar products for three months.

Inapt Response Seen

The spreading European rejection of Spanish food exports is seen in Madrid as another blow to the troubled government of Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, which has been widely perceived as sluggish and inept in its responses to the adulteration scandal.

"This, of course, is first of all a tragic public health problem," said a European diplomat who has been closely monitoring the implications of the mass poisoning. "But I think the Spanish authorities are only beginning to realize that it could become an economic catastrophe as well."

In a parliamentary debate on the question last month, the opposition Socialist Party called for the censure of five ministers, including Health Minister Jesus Sanchez Ro, who took off on vacation this summer when specialists were still disputing the exact origins of the poison.

Since then, investigators have pin-pointed a handful of companies that imported denatured rapeseed oil.

U.S. Agency Warns Travelers

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Food and Drug Administration took the unusual step Monday of warning American travelers to Spain that they risk serious illness or death from consumption of adulterated cooking oil.

The FDA said Americans should avoid buying or consuming products canned in Spain if there is any reason to suspect that they may have been prepared with the fake "olive oil."

73 Fleeing Vietnam Saved

United Press International
MANILA — Two U.S. Navy vessels and Pakistani freighters guided by a U.S. patrol plane rescued 73 Vietnamese refugees aboard three small boats, the Navy said Monday. Since the beginning of the year, the Navy has rescued more than 3,100 refugees in the South China Sea.

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Introducing new Royal Ambassador Service.

It isn't easy, improving First Class. But TWA has done it by re-examining everything. And improving it.

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A better class of seat.

We started, of course, with the Sleeper Seat on our 747s. They're specially redesigned for new, contoured comfort. Better for relaxing and sleeping — they recline further than ever.

Food for thought.

You won't spend all your time sleeping or watching

the film. You'll want to dine well.

So, we offer five entrées, varying according to your flight, including dishes such as Duck with mangoes and Lobster Thermidor.

And we've taken a long, critical look at our wine list. You can choose classic French wines and Californian Chardonnays and Cabernet Sauvignons like Mondavi and Freemark Abbey (4-stars in authoritative guides).

Service second to none.

All is served with distinction, on monogrammed china with a fresh flower on your table. Service is discreet, attentive and friendly.

You'll be presented with our new toiletry kit specially designed by Ralph Lauren, no less.

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It's the sort of big improvement you'd expect from the biggest airline across the Atlantic. TWA's Royal Ambassador Service in First Class will spoil you for any other airline.

Consult your Travel Agent.

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New contoured seat reclines a full 60°

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The Associated Press
Polish Solidarity union leader Lech Wałęsa, right, made the sign as he shook hands with French labor leader André Bergeron during a meeting they had in Paris on Monday.

Jaruzelski Says Government Cannot Retreat Any Further

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of worker rights won during last summer's strikes and threatened to impose martial law.

The union executive called on its regional branches to poll workers at their factories on their reaction to the committee's resolution.

The 58-year-old general, the third party leader since nationwide strikes swept the country and launched the independent trade union in the summer of 1980, said Mr. Kania was his "close, warm friend." But he said there had been "stumblings and weaknesses."

"I feel jointly responsible for them . . . the new party chief said, adding that he would continue on the same general course."

Mr. Kania replaced Edward Gierek as party chief in September 1980.

Meanwhile, in Stockholm, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said, "My understanding is that the new party leader of Poland favors a continuation of that policy [of negotiating with the union] and while there are negotiations there is hope and indeed the expectation that equitable and fair settlement can be reached."

In a statement broadcast nationwide, the Central Committee said: "The disorganized Polish economy is today on the brink of collapse. The blows dealt to industrial production directly affect all of us. Let us end strikes."

"Solidarity's leadership has unilaterally violated social agreements, usurping the role of a superior force to dictate to the community, the Sejm, the government, social organizations and institutions," it said.

A government statement carried by PAP said: "The increased ani-

ties and bottlenecks in production can only lead to complete chaos. An immediate improvement is possible only if there is fruitful cooperation between the authorities and all representative bodies, above all the trade union movement."

The Central Committee asked the Sejm to suspend the right to strike and called for resumption of the six-day workweek.

Until recently, Gen. Jaruzelski, who became prime minister in February, supported Mr. Kania's policies of negotiating with Solidarity, the only union in the Soviet bloc free of government control. But three weeks ago, the general hardened his position, warning the union to moderate its demands.

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He further pledged that Gen. Jaruzelski's efforts would meet with "understanding and support" from the Soviet Union, a phrase that may imply Soviet readiness to extend more credits and assistance to Poland's wounded economy if the new party leader lives up to Moscow's expectations.

Tass also published long segments of the speech made by Gen. Jaruzelski to the Central Committee, focusing on his declaration that "the possibilities for retreat have already been exhausted."

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Brezhnev Has Praise For Jaruzelski; Urges Crackdown on Union

By Serge Schneirman
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — President Leonid I. Brezhnev on Monday signaled satisfaction with the selection of Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski as Poland's new party leader, lauding him as a consistent supporter of Soviet-Polish friendship and urging him to use his "great prestige" to rally Polish Communists against "counterrevolution."

Moscow further displayed its approval of actions taken by Polish Communists at the weekend meeting of the party Central Committee by publishing extensive excerpts from its resolutions, including the affirmation of the government's power to proclaim martial law and proposals for a suspension of the right to strike.

A clue to Moscow's satisfaction with Gen. Jaruzelski was in the reference to his "great prestige," a phrase that seemed to single him out as the Polish leader who had the popularity, power and stature to take the tough stance toward Solidarity that the Kremlin has been demanding.

Despite the Kremlin's loss of faith in Mr. Kania and its expression of confidence in Gen. Jaruzelski, there was no indication that the purge had been engineered by Moscow. Reports from Warsaw indicated that Polish Communists themselves had become impatient with Mr. Kania, and the Russians may have realized that direct attempts to ignite an anti-Kania productive movement could prove counterproductive.

The Soviet hope is, in Gen. Jaruzelski, Poland at last had a Communist leader who could act as a spokesman for the principles of Marxism-Leninism, in the interests of defending the Socialist gains of the Polish working class and all working people of Poland against encroachments by counterrevolution, overcoming the political and economic crisis of the country and further strengthening the sovereignty of the Polish state under the leadership of the PUWP," Mr. Brezhnev wrote.

He further pledged that Gen. Jaruzelski's efforts would meet with "understanding and support" from the Soviet Union, a phrase that may imply Soviet readiness to extend more credits and assistance to Poland's wounded economy if the new party leader lives up to Moscow's expectations.

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however, that Moscow views the Papandreu victory as likely to result in a more independent Greek foreign policy than that he may dictate his opposition to NATO and the EEC to consolidate his position at home.

President Reagan, in Williamsburg, Va., was asked about the reports that the new Greek government planned to withdraw from NATO. "Well, that's too bad," Mr. Reagan said. Asked what the United States was going to do about it, the president responded, "I don't know. We'll have to see what can be done."

In Stockholm, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said Monday that Western defenses would "unquestionably" be weakened if the new government carried out a pledge to pull out of NATO.

Mr. Weinberger made the remarks before flying to Scotland for three days of formal meetings on nuclear strategy with NATO defense ministers beginning Tuesday.

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Egypt Reported Giving Arms, Ammunition to Chad Insurgent Leader

From Agency Dispatches

KHARTOUM, Sudan — Hissene Habré, the former Chadian premier and defense minister whose insurgent forces were defeated with Libyan assistance last year by President Goukouni Oueddeï, has begun to receive significant quantities of arms from Egypt, diplomats and Sudanese officials have told The New York Times. They said the arms are to be used in waging guerrilla warfare against the Chadian government from western Sudan.

Mr. Habré also recently received new pledges of support from the government of President Gafar Nimeiri of Sudan, according to diplomatic and military informants in Khartoum.

Well-placed diplomatic sources in Khartoum said that Mr. Habré had also approached the United States and Britain directly as well as through intermediaries with requests for military aid, The Times reported.

In the last four weeks, Egypt has airlifted U.S.-made machine guns, small artillery pieces and ammunition to Mr. Habré's forces in western Sudan, the Times said. Western diplomats said that Egyptian advisers have been seen visiting some of the guerrilla enclaves. Mr. Habré is reported to have about 4,000 men.

Libya's official news agency charged Monday that Sudanese helicopter-borne troops were preparing to invade Chad, which is occupied by Libyan troops.

Two U.S. AWACS radar surveillance planes that arrived in Egypt on Thursday kept a close watch on Egypt's border with Libya. A Sudanese official said the planes had been linked with the assassination.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union sent a strong warning Monday to the United States not to interfere with Egypt. "No one has granted the United States the right to resort to a policy of crude diktat," Pravda said.

It said the United States used Mr. Sadat's assassination "for stepping up its military presence" in Egypt and added: "One thing is clear — the world is witnessing crude pressure by the United States as regards a sovereign state, Egypt."

On Sunday, Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali of Egypt called on other Arab states to show a "positive attitude" toward reconciliation with Egypt, but said they could not interfere with the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaties.

Mr. Ali disclosed that there had been unofficial contacts about re-establishing links with Saudi Arabia, which joined most other Arab states in severing relations with Egypt because of its pact with Israel.

"To my knowledge, there are no official contacts," Mr. Ali said. "But for unofficial — maybe there were some Arabs who were and are quite concerned about relations with Egypt and Saudi Arabia... It was on a personal basis."

also surveyed the Sudan-Chad border.

The two AWACS planes have photographed and reconnoitered the Sudanese-Libyan border and found the region quiet, despite the continued presence of a Libyan buildup, the Cairo newspaper Mayo, organ of the ruling National Democratic Party, quoted the Sudanese state security minister, Omer Mohammed Tareb, as saying.

That assertion was open to question, since the AWACS jets cannot detect movements on the ground other than fast-moving objects such as planes landing or taking off.

In Cairo on Monday, Egypt announced a purge of 134 members of its armed forces for "extremist religious affiliations."

Mayo reported that Defense Minister Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala said 134 soldiers, including 30 officers, were cashiered and given civilian jobs. Gen. Abu Ghazala emphasized that the dismissed men had no connection with the assassination of Sadat, which the government blamed on a four-man squad led by Lt. Khaled Ahmed Shawki el-Islambouli, a religious fanatic.

Foreign Money

The semi-official Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram said Monday that a Moslem group accused of plotting Mr. Sadat's death received foreign money from an unnamed country. The group, Takfir wa-Hijra, has been linked with the assassination.

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United Press International
ARMS FROM U.S. — A Lebanese soldier stands before 44 armored personnel carriers after the vehicles were unloaded at Beirut's port Sunday. They were delivered to Lebanon this week as part of U.S. aid that is aimed at helping the war-torn country rebuild its national army.

Israeli Orchestra Directors To Continue Wagner Policy

By William Claborne

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Following a second night of disturbances over the playing of works by Wagner, the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra announced Monday that it will continue to attempt to present music by the 19th-century German composer, whose works are strongly identified with the Third Reich.

The issue has become a major controversy in Israel, although concertgoers who oppose the playing of Wagner remain a distinct minority.

The orchestra's musical director, Zubin Mehta, and its administrative director, Daniel Benjamin, said at a news conference that they had decided it was necessary to play Wagner despite some Israeli's violent objections, because freedom of musical expression is as important as the sensitivity of those who may be offended.

The two said that they reserved the right to play Wagner any time, but that they intended to consult season subscribers about the issue.

On Sunday night, the orchestra was unable to finish playing a Wagner composition during a concert in Tel Aviv because of shouted objections from the audience. Mr. Mehta said Wagner's works would continue to be played as encores and that no schedule would be announced.

When the orchestra first attempted to play the overture of Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," on Thursday night, there was an uproar in the audience, including fistfights between objectors and supporters of the orchestra's policy. One man leaped onto the stage and opened his shirt to reveal scars he said he received in a Nazi concentration camp.

Mr. Mehta had announced to the audience that Wagner would be played as an encore, and that anyone who might be offended could leave.

On Saturday night, Mr. Mehta had intended to direct a Wagner composition but canceled it when police told him they had arrested protesters outside the concert hall and had confiscated knives from some ticket-holders.

Supporters of Mr. Mehta have noted that the orchestra plays works by composers such as Carl Orff, who was active in Nazi Germany.

Gideon Hausner, who was chief prosecutor at the trial of Nazi war criminal Adolf Eichmann, suggested delaying the playing of Wagner until the next generation in order to avoid hurting the feelings of death camp survivors.

Leonard Bernstein and Daniel Barenboim, the Israel Philharmonic on Sunday, urged it to continue to bring Wagner to Israeli audiences.

Some music critics have suggested that Mr. Mehta erred by attempting to "sneak" Wagner into the orchestra's performances, and that subscribers to concerts should have been given a chance to select alternative performances at which the composer would not be included.

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Supporters of Mr. Mehta have noted that the orchestra plays works by composers such as Carl Orff, who was active in Nazi Germany.

Gideon Hausner, who was chief prosecutor at the trial of Nazi war criminal Adolf Eichmann, suggested delaying the playing of Wagner until the next generation in order to avoid hurting the feelings of death camp survivors.

Leonard Bernstein and Daniel Barenboim, the Israel Philharmonic on Sunday, urged it to continue to bring Wagner to Israeli audiences.

Some music critics have suggested that Mr. Mehta erred by attempting to "sneak" Wagner into the orchestra's performances, and that subscribers to concerts should have been given a chance to select alternative performances at which the composer would not be included.

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<p

A Hand of Compassion

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has for decades done the heroic and sorrowful work of caring for the millions — the tens of millions — of people around the world who continue to be forced to flee their homelands. It won its first Nobel Peace Prize for tending to the human debris of World War II in Europe, and it has now won its second for tending to the victims of the political violence that has since become endemic elsewhere. Upheaval seems a permanent fixture of contemporary international life. Desperate people are washed across national frontiers like so much soapy water. So it has become necessary to institutionalize humanitarian response, in the High Commission, and to keep up its public standing, its authority to deal with sovereign governments and its morale by Nobel Prizes.

No single nation can say it has done everything it can to care adequately for the estimated 12 million to 14 million people classified as refugees today, or to prevent the generation of refugees, past and future. As impolitic as it may be for the Nobel Committee to say so, however, the fact is that the Soviet

Union has a special record. Its policies and its weapons have had a very large part in generating the principal current refugee flows, from Indochina, Ethiopia and Afghanistan, not to speak of Cuba, and it utterly refuses to accept any responsibility for these results. No country today is doing more than the Soviet Union to mock the concept of an international "community" — the very concept that the Office of the High Commissioner, and the several hundred voluntary agencies that work closely with it, have done so much to strengthen.

The United States has long been a bulwark of the work and purpose of the UN commission. The Reagan administration is sustaining this tradition. It is providing important funds, and with other governments it is trying to ensure that the commission gets a better grip on the management problems that have arisen in the wake of necessarily rapid recent budget expansion. This should help make the commission an even more effective hand of compassion extended to some of the most wretched people in the world.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The French

To Americans it frequently seems that their old friends the French can be exceedingly exasperating and that the alliance has rougher edges than necessary. That is all true, but when these thoughts occur it is useful to recall an earlier moment in that long friendship. When the British surrendered at Yorktown 200 years ago yesterday, it was because a fleet of 37 French ships of the line had seized control of the Chesapeake and cut off any hope of relief.

In the late summer of 1781, Gen. Cornwallis and his British troops were in well-fortified positions on that long peninsula, with their backs to the sea. They were bored, but hardly worried. Their chief complaint was that they were stuck in a southern swamp hundreds of miles from the center of the action. In New York, the British commander, Gen. Clinton, was preparing for the combined British and French attack on the city that both sides expected to be the decisive battle of the war. Then the allies suddenly changed their strategy.

In early September, a British admiral took his ships down toward Virginia looking for a French squadron, and realized that Adm. de Grasse's main fleet had suddenly appeared from the West Indies. They fought a sharp but inconclusive battle off the Chesapeake Capes, and the British, having suffered a good deal of damage, fell back to New York.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Were There

Meanwhile, the American Army under Gen. Washington and the French under Count de Rochambeau had abandoned New York and were cutting rapidly southward.

As the French marched through Philadelphia, then the capital, Count de Rochambeau ordered his men "to salute Congress as a crowned head, and the president as the first prince of the blood." A historian observes that the courtesy must have greatly astonished the congressmen watching from the State House, for they rarely got much respect from their own troops.

Reaching Yorktown, the allies began pressing Gen. Cornwallis back and on Oct. 19, after days of artillery fire he surrendered. It was a political triumph for the Americans, ending the Revolution, but in military terms it was mainly a French victory. Without de Grasse's ships just over the horizon, the British would soon have relieved Gen. Cornwallis by sea from New York, and Yorktown would have been one more incident in a long war that might conceivably have come to a different ending.

French warships have returned to the Chesapeake for the celebration of the anniversary, and they are very welcome. That is what anniversaries are for — to remind you how the world was changed, and who was there.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Rogue Elephants at Large

If the Central Intelligence Agency can punish former agents who break its rules against disclosing secrets learned on the job, why can't it do something about former spies who train foreign terrorists? The question becomes more compelling with each revelation about the exploits of Edwin Wilson and Frank Terpil. These former agents, currently fugitives from gunrunning charges, have exploited their service-connected skills and credentials in the cause of terrorists like Idi Amin and Colonel Qadhafi.

Wilson and Terpil have become central figures of continued reports about the unauthorized transfer overseas of America's advanced technology, weapons and expertise. For all their resemblance to fictional spy stories, these tales depict an alarming lack of control over lawless action, sometimes taken in the nation's name. Fortunately, Congress and some parts of the executive branch are beginning to show concern.

The reaction was swift enough three years ago when Frank Snapp, a CIA official at the end of the Vietnam war, published a book about his experiences without clearing the manuscript. The Justice Department sued him for every cent the book earned, and the Supreme Court upheld this method of holding former agents to their oaths of secrecy.

No such contract clause seems to prevent the CIA's alumni from exploiting their knowledge to recruit Green Berets to train guerrillas in Libya, or from enlisting government contractors in their schemes. Criminal

laws prohibit sneaking military equipment and technological expertise out of the country, but there seem to have been no safeguards preventing people from being lulled into thinking the government secretly approved such activity.

Wilson and Terpil may be the worst examples of the "retired" hired gun. Yet they are undeniably a product of their professional world, exploiting what it teaches about covert operations and disguised affiliations. Business firms and government officials are said to have been led — or willing to be misled — into believing that they were still on official business. And there appears to have been no way for any suspicious person to check on them.

It is one thing to countenance undercover dealings that the CIA deems to be in the national interest. It is quite another to tolerate activities that directly aid despised regimes. The CIA as rogue elephant is bad enough, but what protection does it offer against purposed CIA activity that it opposes?

Writing rules that curb the Wilsons and Terpils may prove more difficult than drafting censorship contracts. It may also be far less appealing to an administration that wants in fact to lift the restraints on intelligence operations. But if government fails to prevent such free-wheeling sabotage of its foreign policy and to deny such operatives their connections, the world can only conclude that they acted with official sanction.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Expectations and a Warning

For the first time, the rulers of Western, developing and oil-exporting countries are meeting to discuss how they can jointly tackle the daunting economic crisis facing all their peoples. If Cancún is a success it will

mark the beginning of the long climb to recovery; if it fails, the slide to disaster is likely to accelerate. The most important factor in determining the summit's success or failure is human relationships. All sides need to recognize this and act accordingly.

— From The Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 20, 1906

CONSTANTINOPLE — Of late, the world has been informed through the newspapers that the health of Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, is in a most precarious state. The reports went so far as to say that His Imperial Majesty's days were numbered and that to count the months the Padishah had to live was to deal in very small figures. The papers had even begun to count Abdul Hamid as doomed, and therefore a negligible quantity. But Abdul Hamid, now 64, is an exceedingly well man, and what is more, never felt better in his life than he does now. He is spare of body, abstemious of habit, a hard worker, and a man of exceeding active brain. He has never known what illness means.

Fifty Years Ago

October 20, 1931

PARIS — Today's roundup under the heading "The Screen" includes this review. "It's those Marx Brothers again. Although they are always, whether on stage or screen, involved in 'Monkey Business,' this is the first time they have chosen to so name their frolics. This time the comedians are on an ocean liner where they mix in with rival gangsters and show the way the underworld should be run. The comedy is rough, spontaneous and continuous, with the gags never falling down on their jobs of feeding the three comedians. The scenes at the customs office and in the gangsters' cabin are rare gems of comedy. For those who enjoy laughing continuously for 90 minutes."

Learning to Keep On Learning

By Flora Lewis

GALAPAGOS ISLANDS — Charles Darwin was only 26 years old when he visited the Galapagos in 1835. His careful eye and his endless yet humble curiosity had already provided a great range of evidence on the extraordinary and subtle variety of life.

But it was here, on this cluster of islands 600 miles west of South America, that he was struck by the purposeful pattern in the relation of organisms to their environment.

Most of the islands are volcanic. All plants and creatures had to come from afar, brought by winds and currents. There is considerable difference in the land. Some islands have a reddish soil. Some are red; one has a dazzling white cover of what looks like sand but is all crushed shells. Although the islands are only a few miles apart, the varied conditions support distinctly varied types of creatures, which are undisturbed by man.

For Darwin, the great revelation was the clear sign they provided of the unity of life. The 13 different types of finches and the variations in

states of Louisiana and Arkansas have passed laws requiring schools to give "equal time" and, in effect, equal credence to the two explanations of physical existence. The "creationists" are agitating for similar laws in many other states.

The movement causes concern among scientists of all kinds. They see it, correctly I think, as an attempt to reject the disciplined quest for variable knowledge. There is a dangerous attitude about, based on fear, that man may already know more than is good for him. Yet everything around us screams that we know far too little to know what is good for us.

Isaac Asimov recently made an eloquent plea to recognize that anti-science will menace America's capacity to deal with a changing, ever more difficult world. Jean Dausset of France, the winner of the Nobel Prize in medicine, has gone further to point out that awareness of biology and evolution has become essential to survival of mankind itself.

"Modern man," Dausset writes, "already numerous and soon too numerous on his little earth, can no longer be confident of nature's generosity. By his science, by his discoveries, he has transgressed the laws of nature. He can manipulate his life, his progeny ... He must be aware of this power but also of the risks it brings, and so of his responsibilities."

Only by learning more — partly through scientific techniques to grow more food and produce more and less-harmful energy; partly through moral understanding of interdependence that biology and ecology help provide — can these responsibilities be met.

Jean Dausset notes that it "isn't enough to be aware of the drama." Alone, intuition of impending disaster can lead to the wish to revert to some legendary golden age of ignorance, the common theme of fundamentalists of all religions. "Each individual," he says, "must know that scientific solutions exist, and understand the broad outlines." Failure to teach what has been learned, the tools for further discovery, is a most "dangerous sacrifice" for humanity.

So the Galapagos, with their blue-footed boobies, orange-crested iguanas and sleepy giant turtles, have a modern lesson too for the creature whose most distinctive trait and glory is the ability to imagine, question and test. They are a reminder that survival takes adaptation and the use of our best faculties.

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On Fear and Its Dangers:

LOS ANGELES — During the last 10 years, a battle has been raging over the very foundation of freedom upon which the U.S. government is based. Questions about the validity of the constitutional form of government are raised daily. Is the U.S. Constitution really as relevant today as it was in 1776, or has it run its course and lost its effectiveness?

I believe that it is relevant, but I recognize that it is under threat today than ever before. Why? Because Americans are afraid.

Regardless of their station in life, religion or politics, Americans fear for the safety of themselves and their possessions, and pray for economic stability. Fear is a debilitating emotion, and surely one of the most painful. Simply to be freed from that pain becomes a primary concern, so one is willing to try anything, give up anything just to feel better. A natural human reaction? But history shows that it is a very dangerous one.

In 1933, one of the most literate, intelligent nations on Earth found itself in the midst of chaos — riots, rampant crime, soaring inflation, Communist infiltration and economic disaster — and was willing to follow a man who advocated a law-and-order-oriented society to cure the pain the people felt in their lives. That man did what he promised to do, but his law-and-order-oriented society required a police state. The goal was achieved, but

at tremendous cost: Adolf Hitler and Germany were both destroyed.

That type of situation not only can happen to Americans, it is happening, and has been for the past seven or eight years. Basic fears are triggering various forms of restrictive legislation such as mandatory sentencing in every legislature in every state in the country and in Congress. This phenomenon is nothing more than an attempt to apply a simple solution to a very complex problem.

When simple solutions fail — and they have, as a matter of fact — the result is a loss of the people's confidence in their government, and ultimately a call to disregard the old and try something new, if only for the sake of feeling more secure. Whenever the people lose confidence in their government, their institutions and their leaders, can a loss of confidence in themselves be that far in the future? It may be that Pogo was right: "We have met the enemy, and he is us."

— GENE E. FRANCHINI.

M. Mr. Franchini, 46, resigned as a New Mexico district judge last month to protest mandatory sentencing laws. He quit rather than send a man with an otherwise clear record, but convicted of a relatively minor crime, to a state prison system that some regard as the worst in the United States. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Middle East Decisions Are Needed Quickly

By Stephen S. Rosefield

WASHINGTON — There are two schools of thought on the obstacles in the path of the Middle East peace process now that Anwar Sadat is gone.

One is that the serious trouble started on April 26, when Israel is due to evacuate the last third of Sinai. The new Mubarak government, having meanwhile stood firm on Palestinian autonomy proposals that Israel finds unacceptable, will then put relations with Israel on a minimal, cool, formal basis, in an effort to assuage discontent at home and to buy Egypt's return to the Arab fold.

This will leave Israelis in a black mood feeling that they have surrendered territory and a security buffer for an empty peace. It will curdle even further their taste for cooperation in dealing with the Palestinians.

That is what the optimists expect.

The pessimists feel that the serious trouble will start well before April 26: The Begin government, anticipating the above scenario, will have great difficulty completing the Sinai withdrawal without being much more sure of what the state of Israeli-Egyptian political relations, military and otherwise, does not return to that front.

The United States accepted such an obligation at Camp David.

Letters

Viewing the Bonn Demonstration

The impression of West German nationalism and anti-Americanism given in your report (IHT, Oct. 12) on the Bonn peace demonstration is misleading.

First, the peace movement is not nationalistic. The point is that NATO has made a bad decision. After a war our country would be a desert, nothing but a desert — even after a conventional war.

Second, the movement is not anti-American. It opposes the defense policy of the present American and West German governments.

Many people think that, as the United States is a democracy and the Soviet Union a dictatorship, only the Soviet Union can be a threat to peace. This is an argument of dreamers.

NATO and Warsaw Pact defense concepts are based on worst case scenarios. The number and accuracy of Soviet nuclear missiles qualify them as first-strike weapons. This is a fact, and a disturbing one, whatever may be said of American intentions.

The deployment of so-called theater weapons in Europe changes the balance of power, and is not an answer to the Soviet SS-20 — which most members of the peace movement also oppose. The point is that we can't change the decisions of the Warsaw Pact. Now, for the first time in the history of the arms race, one superpower will be able to cause strategic damage to the other with a warning time of only a few minutes.

The NATO rearmament decision causes a dangerous speeding up of the arms race and a further destabilization of the already precarious military situation. Every American and every German concerned about the security of his country should protest against it. — Ulf Bebbieren, West Germany.

On Discovering More Discoverers

Once again Columbus Day has come and gone, bringing that annual Loch Ness monster among historical enigmas: Who discovered America? Meaning, of course, someone other than the indigenous population. Surely it is about time someone insisted on a clearer definition of "discovery." The only significant meaning of that word, when it comes to America, is obviously the contact by Europeans that began the process of exploration and colonization which ultimately led to the America we know today.

Although Vikings, St. Brendan and his Irish monks, and even perhaps the Chinese may have stumbled upon her shores unwittingly, America owes her discovery to the voyages of Columbus sponsored by the kingdom of Castile. Is there any good reason for continuing to deny this historical reality?

— Madrid.

JAY FRANCIS.

Professionalism at the VOA

A former USIA officer (who last served as director in Istanbul, 1974-1976) now living in France, I am not surprised by "Voice of America Reporters Fear a Move to Propaganda" (IHT, Oct. 9). No administration has granted the Voice of America the degree of operational autonomy necessary to ensure real credibility in opposition to what all the world recognizes as propaganda coming from the Soviet Union. Policy

isolationism.

— Zurich.

RAOUL T. de GENDRE.

Pigeon at La Pyramide

In your Oct. 10-11 issue you have an article by Faure Wells entitled "La Pyramide: A Monument in Name Only." Considering how little time it took to write such an article, compared with the two lifetimes it took to build up a restaurant such as La Pyramide, Miss Wells' harsh judgment is unfair. In my personal opinion, it is also untrue.

That the writer's pigeon looked "pathetic" is a point of view, but that it was saturated with chlorine bleach is just unbelievable, and the assertion makes this article a silly mockery.

A mishap (for which the restaurant was not at fault) concerning the wine is described in such detail as to make the greatest maître sommelier, Louis Thomsen, who is an authority and a wonderful and humble person, look ridiculous to an unknowing reader. As for the marjolaine chocolate cake, I found it excellent when I ate at La Pyramide recently.

I find the article disgraceful. My colleagues and I know that it gives a totally wrong impression of a restaurant that is still one of the best in the world.

Cancún



Soldiers of the presidential guard took up positions this week at the Cancún, Mexico, airport in preparation for the arrival of leaders from 22 nations for the North-South talks starting Thursday.

Gandhi Indicates She Will Adopt Conciliatory Position at Cancún

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has signaled that she is willing to put aside differences with the Reagan administration and take a conciliatory position at this week's North-South economic summit between the leaders of 14 developing and eight industrialized nations.

India considers President Reagan's views on the economic problems of the Third World unrealistic and not in tune with the real needs of poor countries. Nevertheless, Mrs. Gandhi said in an interview with three American correspondents last week, "There should be a beginning of a dialogue" at Cancún, Mexico.

"It seems to us [the developing world] that the door is closed," she said. "It should be opened. It is something that is bound to take place but a beginning should be made."

Mrs. Gandhi said she hoped to use her first meeting with Mr. Reagan, set for Wednesday, to tell him about the problems of developing nations. "The main purpose of such a conference is to try to get a deeper understanding of people's and countries' thinking and why they think that way," she said.

'Much Depends' on Reagan

The Indian leader put major responsibility on Mr. Reagan for the success or failure of the summit Thursday and Friday. "Much depends" on him, Mrs. Gandhi said.

India and China are considered the leaders of the poorer nations of the South represented at the meeting. Apart from the United States, participating for the industrialized

North are Britain, Japan, West Germany, France, Canada, Sweden and Austria.

Mrs. Gandhi appeared to agree with Mr. Reagan that free trade between nations is a key factor in improving the economies of the poorer nations, but she gave no indication that she was ready to lift India's import barriers, which are among the most stringent in the world.

She appeared willing, however, to compromise on proposals that have wide support among the underdeveloped nations as well as some of the industrialized countries, but which are opposed by Mr. Reagan. These include "global negotiations" in which all nations would thrash out the problems of the developing world, probably under United Nations auspices. The Reagan administration believes that approach leads to confrontation with no hope of progress.

Energy Affiliate Idea

Although she has long supported the concept of global negotiations, Mrs. Gandhi indicated that she would accept a different type of forum as long as the aim remained the same. Similarly, she said she was willing, "if someone has a better idea," to reconsider her support of an energy affiliate to the World Bank to help developing nations finance the crushing costs of oil and gas explorations.

This idea was first floated by the Carter administration, but opposed by Mr. Reagan, who said oil and gas exploration should be left to private companies instead of governments with World Bank financing.

China Warns of U.S. 'Isolation'

PEKING (UPI) — China delivered its harshest attack on President Reagan's policy toward poor countries Monday, warning the United States will end up in "dire isolation" at this week's North-South summit.

The Guangming Daily, China's intellectual newspaper, criticized the president's speech last week in Philadelphia for not mentioning UN proposals for global negotiations on bridging the gap between rich and poor countries.

Pravda Denounces Summit

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Pravda on Monday condemned the North-South summit as an attempt by the West to divide Third World states and subjugate them to its own economic interests.

It said Soviet refusal to attend the talks had been used to "distort and smear" Moscow's views on the issues involved.

"They are armed by the American imperialists and the Chinese

For Arafat, Some Diplomatic Gains in Far East

By Henry Scott Stokes
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Touring the Far East last week, Yasser Arafat won impressive diplomatic gains for the Palestine Liberation Organization. Before visiting Japan, he was warmly received in Peking, Pyongyang and Hanoi. The Chinese news agency called on the United States to press Israel to make concessions toward bringing the Palestinians into a peace settlement in the Middle East. "Now it is up to Israel to make the next move," the agency said.

In Tokyo, Mr. Arafat met Premier Zenko Suzuki of Japan, the first head of a major non-Communist government to receive him. The substance of their talk is not known and may not matter greatly, but afterward, Japanese diplomats tied themselves in knots expressing support for the PLO and allegiance to Washington, all in one gesture. Japanese officials said they were in touch with the United States and would pass on what they learned from Mr. Arafat. This was a polite Japanese way of repeating Peking's message.

Mr. Arafat was invited by the Japan-Palestine Friendship League, an obscure parliamentary group, but, in fact, the visit was organized behind the scenes by the government.

"International Recognition"

The Japanese press was sympathetic to Mr. Arafat during his four-day stay. The Japan Times said that "it is high time that the [PLO] received due international recognition, which would, in turn, help to dilute its image of a terrorist organization."

Mr. Arafat's welcome in Tokyo was warmed by the statements last weekend by former Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford suggesting that direct contacts between the United States and the Palestinians were inevitable. Although the two leaders added that the PLO would have to agree to

reach accommodation with Israel, their remarks were interpreted as a sign that American opinion was shifting in favor of the Palestinians.

Mr. Arafat's reception, under the protection of a security force

NEWS ANALYSIS

of 17,000 police, reflected Japan's 70-percent dependence on Middle East oil. Moreover, the Japanese expect to become even more dependent on the region. Japanese oil experts estimate that oil production will begin to decline in the United States in 10 years and will slump in the Soviet Union four years later. But Middle Eastern reserves are good for another half-century, said Naohiro Amaya, a former official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Important Positions

Japan's conclusion is obvious. A senior Foreign Ministry official, who played a key role in preparing for Mr. Arafat's visit, told American reporters that Japan has to be friends with the Arabs, and "you can't just ignore the four million best-educated Arabs." The Palestinians "may have no oil of their own, officials observed, but they hold important positions throughout the Middle East, as technicians, executives and bankers."

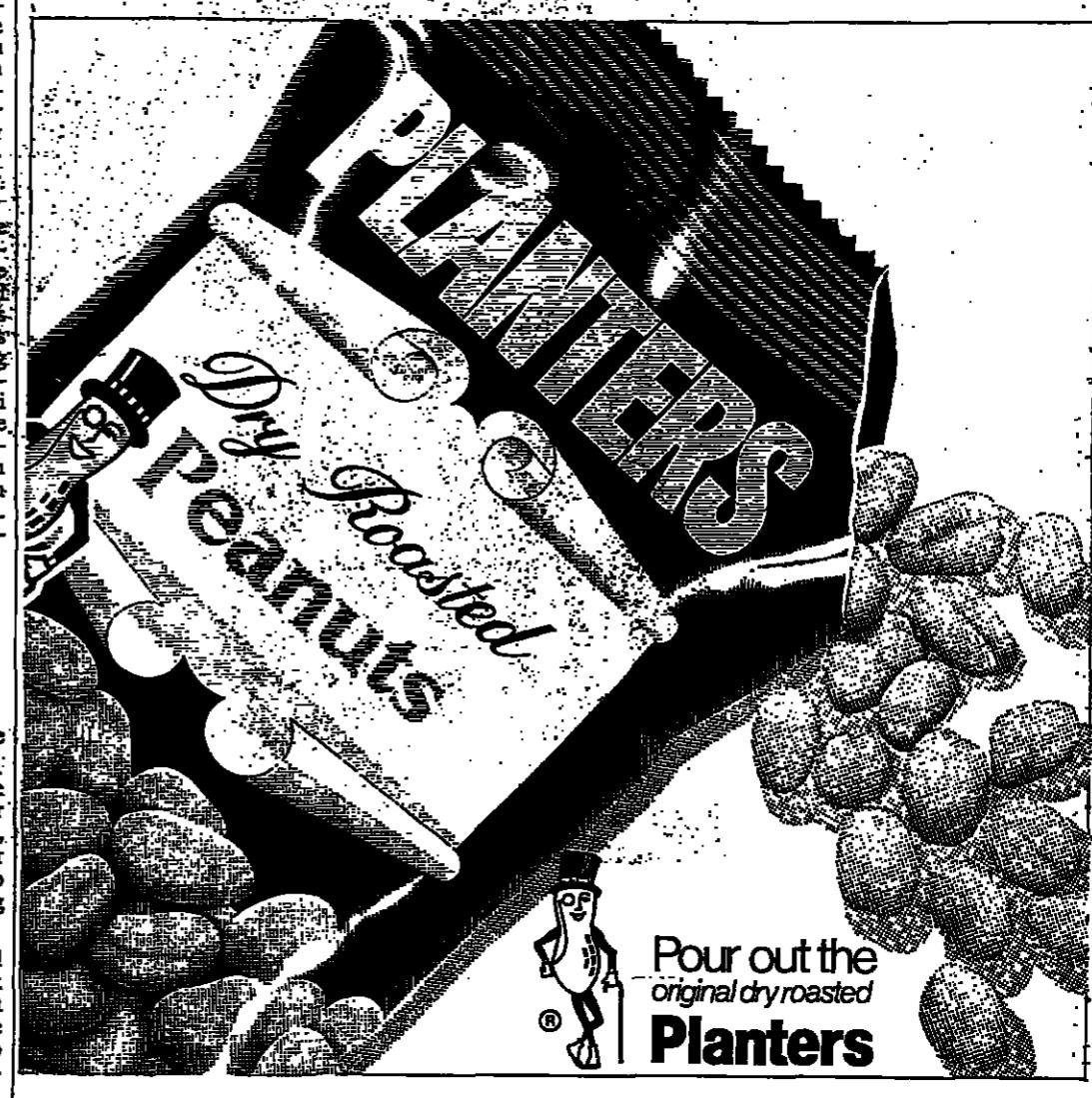
Neither Japanese nor Chinese experts believe that framing a Middle East settlement to include the Palestinians will be easy. "It is still too early to think that the thaw has started," said the Chinese news agency. But in Tokyo and Peking it was noted that Mr. Arafat responded positively to the Saudi eight-point "peace" plan of Prince Fahd. It calls for Israeli withdrawal to 1967 borders and the creation of an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital. Israel has rejected the Saudi formula.

The Japanese endorsed it for the first time during Mr. Arafat's visit, whereas previously they had emphasized support for the Camp David framework. They cannot have it both ways, Mr. Arafat insisted. Camp David and the Saudi plan are quite different, he said, dismissing what Camp David offered Palestinians as "a new slavery."

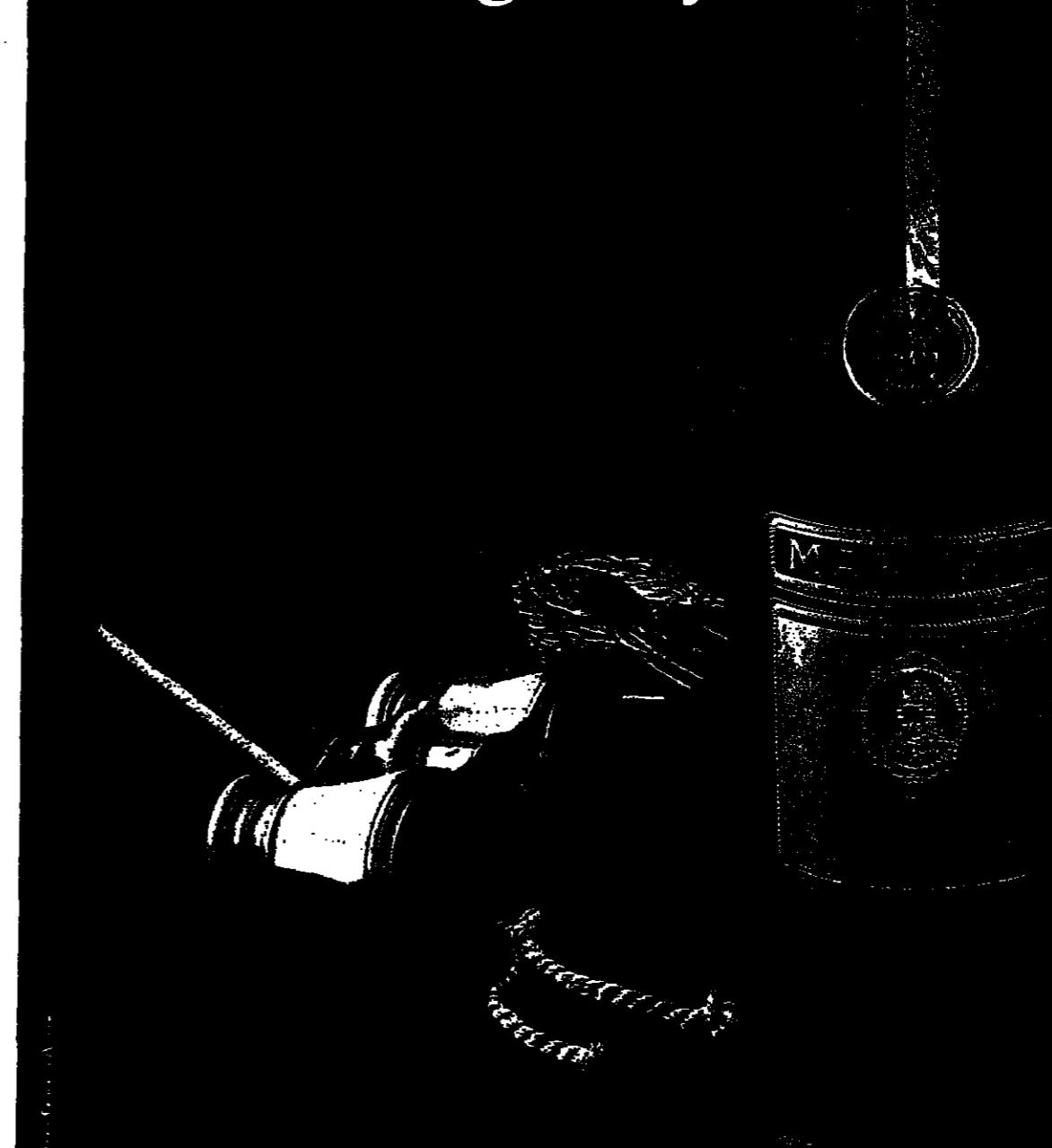
Serious Japanese interest in Middle East politics is relatively

new, dating only from the 1973 oil crisis and Arab embargo. At first, Japan recoiled from the PLO as an ally of the Japanese Sekigun, or Red Army, terrorists who operated out of Beirut. The group pulled off a spectacular plane hijacking in 1977, obtaining a \$6-million Japanese government ransom and release of six members and sympathizers from Tokyo jails. But since then, the Sekigun has been inactive. Mr. Arafat said in Tokyo that he regarded the Japanese favorably and as quite different from European powers, who are also dependent on Middle East oil but have been more cautious in dealing with the PLO. The Palestinian leader pored scorn on a reporter who referred to Japan as a Western country. "Western?" he asked, beaming broadly and thrusting forward his fists. "Western?" Japan, he said, "is Oriental from the heart to the top — completely Oriental, like me, and we are proud of it."

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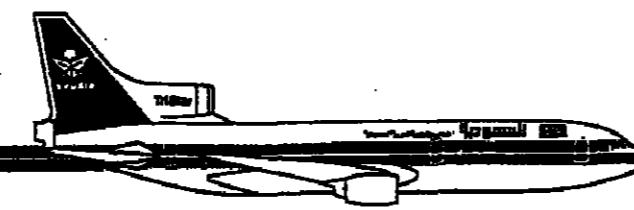
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Nobel Science Prizes Awarded 3 Americans A Swede, a Japanese

From Agency Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Two Americans and a Swede won the 1981 Nobel Prize in Physics on Monday for work on laser-beam studies of the atom. An American and a Japanese professor shared the Nobel chemistry award for "milestone" theories on chemical reactions.

Prof. Kai Siegbahn, 63, of Sweden's Uppsala University, who continued research that won his father the Nobel prize in 1924, got half of the \$180,000 award in physics. The other half was shared by professors Nicolaas Bloembergen, 60, of Harvard University and Arthur Schawlow, 60, of Stanford University.

The 1981 Nobel Prize in Chemistry was awarded to Roald Hoffmann of Cornell University and Kenichi Fukui of Japan's Kyoto University. They split the \$180,000 prize, awarded by the Swedish Academy of Sciences.

The awards underlined a continued American dominance in the Nobel science categories, particularly by researchers at Harvard.

"The awards to Americans will continue at this rate," Prof. Ingemar Grenthe of Sweden's Royal Institute of Technology said. "In the United States, you have elitist universities which pick the best people, offer the best working conditions and can afford the best equipment."

Prof. Bloembergen and Prof. Schawlow were cited by the Swedish Academy of Sciences for their

contribution to "the development of laser spectroscopy."

Prof. Siegbahn was cited "for his contribution to the development of high-resolution electron spectroscopy."

"It's sort of fun to see a lifetime of work being rewarded," Prof. Bloembergen said Monday in an interview from his home in Lexington, Mass.

Prof. Schawlow said, "I'm sort of wondering whether it was real."

Mr. Hoffmann, 44, was born in Zlotow, Poland, and moved to the United States in 1949, where he became a naturalized citizen in 1955. He was graduated from Columbia University in 1958 and earned his Ph.D. in chemistry from Harvard. He has been associated with Cornell since 1965.

Mr. Fukui, 63, is Japan's first Nobel winner in chemistry. Since 1951, he has been a chemistry professor at Kyoto University, where he received his doctorate, and has specialized in hydrocarbon chemistry.

Mr. Hoffmann's and Mr. Fukui's work aims at theoretically anticipating the course of chemical reactions, members of the awarding faculty said. Their work is based on quantum mechanics — the theory whose starting point is that the smallest building blocks of matter may be regarded both as particles and as waves — which attempts to explain how atoms behave.

To Study Atoms

The laser spectroscope, developed by Prof. Bloembergen and Prof. Schawlow, is used to study atoms with laser light beams. The spectroscope is an optical instrument that produces and measures spectral lines — an arrangement of light or other forms of radiation separated according to wavelength, frequency and energy. The lines are useful in chemical analysis, since they reveal the presence of particular elements.

The electron spectroscopy system, largely developed by Prof. Siegbahn, is for the study of electrons expelled from atomic systems by different processes. His father, Manne Siegbahn, was awarded the physics prize for 1924, for discoveries in the field of X-ray spectroscopy.

The award Monday were the last for this year. Other 1981 Nobel laureates were: for medicine, Dr. Roger W. Sperry of the California Institute of Technology, Harvard Prof. David Hubel and Torsten N. Wiesel of Sweden, for economics, James Tobin of Yale University; for peace, the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees; for literature, Elias Canetti, a Bulgarian-born resident of Britain.



Prof. Nicolaas Bloembergen is kissed by his wife in Lexington, Mass., after learning that he had won the Nobel Physics Prize.



Arthur Schawlow



Kai Siegbahn



Kenichi Fukui



Roald Hoffmann

White House, Baker Said to Agree On Budget Plan With Lower Cuts

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — White House officials have reached agreement with Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. and Ted Kennedy on a new budget plan that would cut less in spending and raise more in revenues than President Reagan requested last month, according to sources.

The plan, roughly in line with a strategy developed by Senate Republican leaders last Friday, is aimed at reaching Mr. Reagan's goal of more than \$100 billion in new savings by 1984.

But the sources said Sunday that it falls \$2.5 billion to \$3 billion short of Mr. Reagan's target of \$16 billion in additional savings — on top of \$35 billion already approved by Congress — for the 1982 fiscal year, which began Oct. 1.

[David A. Stockman, the White House budget director, said Monday that the administration will wait until Congress comes forth with a "concrete" alternative before changing its own proposal for a new round of budget cuts. The Associated Press reported he labeled as "almost totally inaccurate" reports that he and other top

administration officials had decided Sunday to accept a Senate budget plan.

[Sen. Baker also said Monday that White House and Senate leaders have not reached agreement to aim for fewer budget cuts. Reuters reported he said he did meet with White House officials Sunday, but denied reports that a new budget agreement had been reached.]

As reportedly recommended by Senate leaders, \$5 billion to \$6 billion would be cut from appropriations, in contrast to the \$10.4 billion that Mr. Reagan recommended. The president had proposed that \$2 billion be cut from spending increases planned for the Pentagon, with the rest to be cut from nonmilitary programs.

Major Difference

The Senate Appropriations Committee chairman, Republican Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon, has proposed a cut of \$4 billion from the military budget, and other Senate sources have said \$3 billion in military cuts are likely.

The major difference between the congressional and administration proposals comes in the area of revenues, with the agreement reported Sunday calling for \$48 billion in new revenues during the

three-year period, or about double what Mr. Reagan proposed.

The president called for \$3 billion in "revenue enhancement" as the administration described the plugging of some tax loopholes, for fiscal 1982. The Senate Finance Committee has also been considering other sources of revenue such as increased excise taxes on cigarettes and alcoholic beverages.

About \$7 billion to \$8 billion in new revenues would be anticipated for this fiscal year. There reportedly would be no effort to pass another "tax bill" before Congress recesses at the end of the calendar year.

Instead, the second (and theoretically final) budget resolution for 1982 that Congress is expected to begin drafting this month would anticipate tax increases later in the fiscal year, a task that may prove difficult in a congressional election year.

The compromise — said to have been reached between Sen. Baker, White House chief of staff James A. Baker 3d, presidential counselor Edwin Meese 3d and Mr. Stockman — appeared to reflect congressional anxiety over further heavy budget cuts after the deep cutbacks in domestic spending that Congress approved last summer.

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Ancient Itinerary Leads Scholars To Possible Assyrian Capital Site

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It was in 1964 that a scholar at Yale, while cataloging thousands of cuneiform tablets, came across a crucial clue: an itinerary of an ancient journey from the southern part of Mesopotamia up the Tigris River to northwest Syria.

That itinerary, plotted on a modern map, has now led archaeologists to the discovery of a site in Syria they believe to be the long-sought capital of a great Assyrian empire that 39 centuries ago may have stretched from the Mediterranean to what is now southwest Iran.

"By the end of the 1979 field season," wrote Dr. Harvey Weiss of Yale in a report just published, "we had managed to expose portions of two large temples, each magnificently decorated with facades of mud-brick columns, and in one case columns intricately braided in a manner known from few previously excavated sites."

High Expectations

Beneath these ruins lay the remains of a city enclosed in more than two miles of mud-brick walls 50 feet high and at least 60 feet thick, walls so huge that an army of workers must have been needed to build them. Excavations to even greater depth have revealed layer after layer of remains of human occupation dating back 7,000 years.

Careful excavation is expected to fill in one of the largest gaps in the ancient history of the region. It should show changes in settlement patterns and daily life over 3,000 years. The findings should be "a powerful tool for understanding the origins of a civilization in northern Mesopotamia," according to Mr. Weiss, who headed the group.

The Assyrian empire whose capital was apparently built above this ancient city was ruled by a Semitic named Shamshi-Adad. Archaeologists, however, have suspected for some time that an earlier nation of uncertain ethnic roots dominated northern Mesopotamia, rivaling the kingdom of Sumer in the south.

The suspicion grew out of analysis of inscriptions on thousands of tablets from such ancient cities as Babylon and Ut. Names were found that are neither Sumerian nor Semitic. The region of origin is referred to as Subir or Subartu. It is suspected that the city of huge walls beneath the temples of Shamshi-Adad was the capital of that land.

Picture of Life

The first clues to Shamshi-Adad's imperial capital began to emerge on the eve of World War II, when French archaeologists excavated Mari, an ancient city on the Euphrates near what is now the border of Syria and Iraq. In a palace of more than 260 rooms they found 20,000 cuneiform tablets.

Deciphering the tablets has provided a picture of the diplomatic

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Soviet Nuclear Test Blast

Reuters

THE HAGUE — The Dutch

Meteorological Institute said Mon-

day it recorded an underground nuclear explosion Sunday at the
Soviet testing grounds at Semipalatinsk in western Siberia.

كتاب من الأصل

Waverley Root

Indians Discovered the Joys of Abalone Long Before It Became a Symbol of Protest

WHEN demonstrators protesting the building of a nuclear plant in Diablo Canyon in California did so under the name of the Abalone Alliance, they miscast slightly the role of this agreeably flavored animal. It is true that these mollusks were wiped out in the Diablo Cove area when preliminary work started, but the abalone was not then demonstrating incompatibility with nuclear power: the plant had not even been built.

The abalone's waters had been polluted by the accidental discharge into the sea of an abnormal amount of ordinary construction wastes. The result would have been the same if the future building had been planned as a shoe factory or a luxury hotel. It happened to be a nuclear plant, so the abalone has now become a symbol of resistance to the development of nuclear power.

The abalone does seem to be sensitive to pollution of one sort or another, and one may wonder whether it is not exposed to another danger by the circumstance that it shares the habitat of offshore California oil wells. We do not

know, yet, whether an oil spill would be fatal to them, but it is hardly likely that it would improve their flavor.

Vulnerable by Nature

The abalone is vulnerable by nature, because it grows slowly. The female of the red abalone takes six years to reach spawning age, when it should be 4 inches in diameter; it will reach 7 at the age of 10 to 12, with a probable theoretical limit of 9 inches; but very few abalones ever attain full growth in these days of intensive though regulated fishing. The abalone tries to compensate for slow growth by prodigious reproductivity. In its first spawning year it will release 100,000 ova, and at 7 inches it may release as many as 2 million during its six-week season, the latter of February and all of March; but the wastage is enormous. Most of the tiny organisms are eaten while they are still part of the plankton. Others drift haphazardly through the water, and if, by chance, boy meets girl there are more abalones, but if not, not.

By a coincidence of names, the two places in the Orient which make something of a cult of the abalones are both named the Channel Islands; but one of them is in the English Channel and the other off the coast of Southern California (where the mainland as well as the islands is devoted to this molusk).

Many writers believe that Californians did not start to eat abalone until it was brought to their attention by Asiatics. James Traeger said that Californians despised it as a coarse and common food until Japanese immigrants opened their eyes to its merits. A majority of his followers prefer to credit the Chinese, who were there earlier. Yet the late Eoell Gibbons implied that Americans who reached California early discovered this food without alien help.

"When the Forty-Niners arrived," he wrote, "they found the abalone in prodigious abundance; one could gather bushels of them at every low tide. . . . The succeeding waves of people arriving from the Eastern states loved abalone steak at the first taste, so

fishing for them and preparing the steaks for market was soon a thriving industry."

If they did not discover the abalone on their own, Californians could have learned about it without waiting for the Chinese or Japanese; Pacific Coast Indians had been eating it since prehistoric times.

The population of the abalone among prehistoric Indians is attested by a kitchen midden found on Santa Catalina Island and which has been dated at 3,500 to 4,000 B.C. Twenty-two different species of shellfish have been identified there, but the overwhelming majority are abalones and mussels. The lowest, and hence oldest, levels, abalone shells outnumber mussel shells 4 to 1; in the upper levels this proportion is exactly reversed. Archaeologists have deduced from this that abalones were already being overfished and that the Indians had been obliged to fall back on mussels for lack of abalones.

This is not necessarily a foregone conclusion. It is unlikely that the population along this coast in

years was dried abalone, "which clears the blood, takes away 'wetness' and poison from the body, and helps one to be more yang."

This may explain why sliced abalone is in Japan always the first course of a New Year's dinner, whose ritual menu is made up of dishes which symbolize good luck for the coming year, especially in the realms of health and prosperity. I do not know if this dish is restricted to the males of the family, but perhaps it ought to be. Women are supposed to concentrate, not on yang, but on yin.

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Joy, 1981

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Givenchy's ultra-short culottes (left), Valentino's shorts.

Leather Silhouette

The most important news is that gentlemanly Givenchy has endorsed not only a short but a very short look. As in the excellent Chloé collection Sunday, the short flared culottes which look like little skirts, are emerging as one of the most important looks out of Paris. But while at Chloé's, they are made of crêpe de Chine which gives them a full, flippant swirl, at Givenchy's they tend to be more constructed, with all kinds of little darts around the waist.

Even when he shows knits or impeccable, broad-ribbed suits, Givenchy keeps skirts, many of which are leather, slim and short and well above the knees. As a result, and for proportion's sake, jackets are cropped too and the whole silhouette becomes lighter and leaner. But shoulders remain strong, with a slight taste of the '40s in deep-decolleté sheaths, a la Joan Crawford.

Color is the second most important element in the Paris collections. Although Givenchy is more subdued than most and handles navy blue best, color bursts out in bouquets of yellow, red and blue, with gold accessories. Prints are part of Givenchy's signature, so much so that you can often tell his dresses from across a room. He once had little red hearts; this season he is more into geometric designs or big pansies, some white, some red, but always on a black background.

Another strong look, which has also come up in Ungaro's collection, is the short tent dress, a version of the chemise. Easy to wear and easy to sell, the comfortable, mostly silk, chemises are now cropped well above the knee. At Ungaro, where they were finished with a hem ruffle, they looked like so many butterflies. At Givenchy, where the prettiest of plaid taffetas, they are cut like painters' smocks, with crisp white collars and cuffs and striking black accents.

Givenchy's evening dresses are a bonanza for women who still want the couture look but not the prices. The assortment, which included many moods from the frilly, romantic chiffon flounces to the more sophisticated mermaids, with a bow on the derriere and a sit from there down. Well known in his own country, in the United States people stop the handsome Givenchy in the streets for autographs. It leads one to think that he must have had the U.S. first lady in mind when he designed a gold-leaf printed evening gown in that famous bright tone now known as Nancy red.

Chanel's Reassuring Taste

The same kind of reassuring good taste was part of Chanel's success Monday, which was very much Chanel again, courtesy of Philippe Guibourge. Since last season, Guibourge has added a new line of leather jackets, all cut along that famous cardigan's lines and worn over red or navy skirts — but the whole look can also be sold as

separates. Among the new accessories are strands of big pearls, not too unlike the real ones that were so dear to the late Chanel's heart.

All that and a touch of Italian brio helped put Paris fashions back on an even keel. The best known of Italian designers, Valentino, who is based in Rome but shows in Paris, was here in full form with feminine clothes that have tremendous sales value. Say what you want about Valentino, at least he makes no pretense. He designs rich clothes for rich women. He also knows how to round them up. His celebrity-studded front row included Marie-Hélène de Rothschild, actress Marie Bell and Hélène Rochas. Claude and Xavier Lalanne represented the art world, together with sculptor Sophie Van Escorred by painter Bordet, whose satirical paintings of the last couture collections for French Vogue were a riot.

Valentino's greatest feat is to give the luxury treatment to difficult shapes, all those shorts, bloomers and pantaloons which seem more suited to a young, moneyless crowd. He did it by cutting them on a curve, like upgraded, fluffy boxer shorts. For evening the bloomers became full-fledged taffetas. Chinese lanterns, puffed all the way around and worn with strapless tops. The best ones were black with big layered pink organza collars. Marvin Traub, president of Bloomingdale's, was worried that women

wouldn't be able to sit down in these concoctions but his buyer had no such worries. She knows that women who buy this kind of dress never sit. They just dance.

Valentino's panache and sense of the spectacular was also clearly shown with jackets and raincoats in big checkerboard patterns with harlequin overtones, as well as in his accessories, which included lace, pearly stockings that must cost an eye and a tooth.

Known for colorful, glamorous sun-and-sea fashions, Enrico Coveri, who works in Florence but shows in Paris, had a mild, but sincere triumph as he paraded his happy models in cheerful sailor's uniforms and sequined swim wear.

"One of the most underrated talents around," is the way Bernie Ozer, vice president of Associated Merchandising Corp., sees Coveri. It is true that since he opened a boutique in Saint-Tropez last summer, Coveri's sequined swimsuits and T-shirts have been widely copied.

More sedate Italian Cerruti (who functions from Paris, where he has shops) had a collection which drew its strength from classics, revamped and upgraded by new shapes and quality materials. One example was his daytime suit, with striped beige and white shorts and a white cuffed, beige leather jacket. On the French sportswear scene, Jean-Charles de Castelbajac came up with interesting ideas, including brightly colored Superman capes.

What can you say about Dior except that that magic name still has a lot of mileage left into it. Dior also makes wonderful perfumes, wonderful stockings and the best lingerie in the world. Baby Dior is irresistible. Nevertheless, at their collection Monday, the best part was the marvelous new luggage, with the famous initials, CD, terribly discreet.

Figures Found on Fiji

The Associated Press

SUVA, Fiji—Fragments of clay figures, 3,000 to 3,500 years old have been discovered on the site of a resort being built at Naigani Island, 60 miles (96 kilometers) northeast of Suva. The fragments include a skull-like human face and parts of animals.

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Many hotels outside the U.S. charge exorbitant surcharge fees on international calls. And sometimes the fees are greater than the cost of the call itself. But if your hotel has

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surcharges reasonable, go ahead and call. No Teleplan? Read on!

There are other ways to save money.

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In most countries there's no three-

minute minimum on self-dialed calls.

So if your hotel offers International

Dialing from your room, place a

short call home and have them call

you back. The surcharge on short

calls is low. And you pay for the call-

back from the States with dollars,

not local currency, when you get

your next home or office phone bill.

SAVE THESE OTHER WAYS

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collect calls may be placed in many

countries. And where they are,

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usually low. Or, you can avoid

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from the post office or from other

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W. German Outlay Dip Milder Than Expected

FRANKFURT — West German industrial investment in first half 1981 did not decline as sharply as feared, despite falling profitability and an uncertain sales outlook, the Bundesbank said Monday in its latest monthly report.

But it said the West German federal government deficit continued to grow strongly in September, and warned that continuing inflationary pressures, and fluctuations in international interest rates mean the shifts in monetary policy must be used cautiously, despite a somewhat relaxed position in the country's foreign trade and balance of payments.

Meanwhile, Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer said Monday that the federal borrowing will probably exceed the government's target of a net 26.5 billion DM for 1982.

The Bundesbank said total gross investment, in fixed assets and inventories, fell in the first six months to 95.5 billion Deutsche marks, 6.5 to 7 billion DM below the year ago level, it said, noting that a relatively sharp decline in investment had been feared in some financial circles.

External Financing

While first half 1981 investment in fixed assets grew 3.5 percent from the 1980 period to 90 billion DM, investment in inventories fell to 5 billion DM from 15 billion DM, the central bank said.

Companies also relied far more heavily on external financing as opposed to internally generated funds, with financing abroad almost doubling to 26.1 billion DM, while financing within West Germany was little changed at 20 billion DM.

The ability of companies to finance their own investment was hampered by revenues falling more sharply than expenditure and tax payments. Companies' internal resources fell 7.8 percent from the 1980 period to 76.6 billion DM, the Bundesbank said.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain

Marks & Spencer

1st Half 1981

Revenue: 1,361

Profits: 443

Per Share: 0.034

Canada Peckers

1st Half 1981

Revenue: 1,390

Profits: 115

Per Share: 0.92

Canada Scenic

6 months 1981

Revenue: 9,540

Profits: 4120

Per Share: 5.60

Sweden Scenic

6 months 1981

Revenue: 1,210

Profits: 120

Per Share: 1.07

United States

Air Products & Chemicals

1st Quarter 1981

Revenue: 4030

Profits: 325

Per Share: 1.01

McGraw Edison

3rd Quarter 1981

Revenue: 1,398

Profits: 115

Per Share: 4.07

BankAmerica

3rd Quarter 1981

Revenue: 11,650

Profits: 1,350

Per Share: 1.30

Northwest Bancorp

3rd Quarter 1981

Revenue: 1,180

Profits: 120

Per Share: 1.18

Washington Northern

3rd Quarter 1981

Revenue: 1,270

Profits: 615

Per Share: 1.63

Dome

3rd Quarter 1981

Revenue: 5720

Profits: 309

Per Share: 0.59

Commonwealth Edison

3rd Quarter 1981

Revenue: 1,080

Profits: 102

Per Share: 1.40

Embert

3rd Quarter 1981

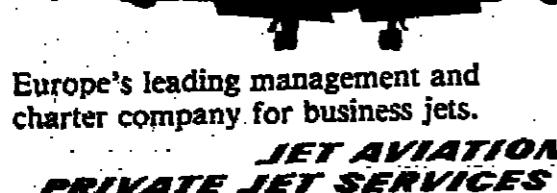
Revenue: 404.9

Profits: 19.8

Per Share: 0.49

French Jobless Rate Falls

PARIS — French unemployment fell by 1.3 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis to 1.81 million at the end of September, the Labor Ministry said Monday. The figure is down from a revised 1.83 million in August but 2.4 percent above the 1.44 million a year earlier.



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U.S. Funds Draw Support Despite Low Rate of Return

By Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Money market funds that invest only in Treasury bills and other government issues are growing much faster than those that invest primarily in corporate securities, investment figures show.

Analysts, in explaining the preference for government debt, suggest that investors are concerned that a weak economy could adversely affect corporate profits and thus the safety of corporate securities.

These funds apparently have been strong enough to offset the generally higher yields from the so-called general purpose funds, which in addition to buying government securities, are permitted to invest in such financial instruments as commercial paper, thrift institution obligations, certificates of deposit in foreign or domestic banks and Eurodollar time deposits.

The latest 30-day average yield for the government-only funds was 14.69 percent, compared with 16.29 percent for general purpose funds, according to Donoghue's Money Fund Report for Oct. 14.

"People are really getting very, very nervous about the quality of their assets," said Edward Yardeni, chief economist at E.F. Hutton & Co. "Many of them got hurt in the stock and bond markets already ... So they figure that, instead of being greedy and trying to get 17 and 18 percent, maybe they'll settle for 15 percent just to improve the quality of their assets."

Currently there are 20 so-called government funds, twice as many as a year ago, accounting for about 6 percent of the total assets of money market funds generally available to individuals.

Assets of the government funds, which totaled \$3 billion at the beginning of this year,

had grown to \$9.3 billion by Oct. 14, said William Donoghue, publisher of the Money Fund Report. During the same period, all other money market funds available to individuals grew to \$12.1 billion from \$5.7 billion.

The trend toward government-backed securities, some analysts say, could eventually have wide implications for companies that borrow in the commercial-paper market.

"Investing in a money fund that buys only government securities allows the government in a sense to elbow its way to the head of the line of potential borrowers, pushing many companies, particularly those with lesser credit standing, to the back of the line and possibly cutting them off from available credit and sharply increasing the threat of bankruptcy," said David M. Jones, an economist with Aubrey G. Lanston & Co.

Worst Case Scenario

In the "worst case" scenario, some analysts say, a scramble for credit and ensuing bankruptcies could place a fair amount of commercial paper in jeopardy. Commercial paper generally accounts for about half the investments of all money market funds, although they tend to buy the highest quality paper.

If the securities of some corporations should fail, it could cause a rush on money market funds and force the money market funds to sell securities to cover redemptions.

Other analysts point out, however, that investors have traditionally tended to gravitate toward government-backed securities during times of economic uncertainty.

But fund managers say risks exist in the portfolios of all kinds of money funds when interest rates rise, and the only way fund managers can protect against this is to emphasize short-term maturities.

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The Japanese statement was a response to criticism from the EEC industry delegation touring Western Europe issued a statement denouncing a declaration by a European industry federation as potentially "detrimental to the development of economic relations between Japan and Europe." It also accused EEC companies of complacency.

The Japanese statement was a response to criticism from the EEC industry federation, UNICE, whose president, Guido Carli, told the delegation here 10 days ago that Tokyo's trade policies gravely threatened free trade.

Mr. Saito said that Japan now accepted that its strong economic position meant it had to make concessions to help recession-hit EEC industries. "But if somebody implies that Japan has gained its economic advantage through unfair methods, we cannot accept that... Japan is one of the countries which adhere most faithfully to GATT."

The industry delegation's tour of Europe ends later this week.

Mr. Saito said that major imports by Japan of strategic metals and aircraft could be imminent. But he added that response from European industries to an EEC-Japan trade fair, due to be held in Tokyo next month, had been disappointing.

The Japanese statement was a response to criticism from the EEC industry federation, UNICE, whose president, Guido Carli, told the delegation here 10 days ago that Tokyo's trade policies gravely threatened free trade.

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Britain Moves to Denationalize Energy

Steven Rattner
New York Times Service

LONDON — The British government on Monday announced expanded plans to reduce the role of state-owned companies in the energy business, in keeping with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's conservative economic philosophy.

The most important new development was a decision to break the monopoly of the British Gas Corp. in the supply of natural gas, a decision which apparently stemmed from recent difficulties in negotiating a North Sea gas pipeline plan with private companies.

In addition, the government reiterated that it would sell a 51-percent interest in the exploration and production arms of the British National Oil Co. plane that had appeared stalled.

The announcement was considered an important reaffirmation of Mrs. Thatcher's intentions. Although the government never publicly retreated on its plans to increase the private share of the energy sector, close observers had come to detect signs of cold feet at the Treasury over the prospect of selling off the government's most profitable assets.

Nigel Lawson, the newly-appointed energy secretary, told the House of Commons on its first day back in session after the summer recess that the package was "without doubt, the biggest program of privatization ever to come before Parliament," contending that the measures would bring "long overdue competition, where it matters most."

All the Gas

At the moment, British Gas, which is wholly-owned by the government, delivers and markets all of Britain's natural gas. A month ago, plans for a North Sea gas pipeline were dropped when the oil companies and British Gas could not agree on the price to be paid for the supplies.

"The British Gas monopoly was the key factor in the whole problem," said Peter Lilley, a partner at W. Greenwell & Co., a London stock brokerage firm. "It enabled the nationalized corporation to get involved where it ought not to get involved."

Mr. Lilley contended that despite being profitable, the company is highly inefficient. Last year, average pay per employee rose 31 percent.

"These outdated privileges have acted as a serious disincentive to the exploration and development of gas supplies on the U.K. continental shelf, with the result that

Debt, Deficits Seen to Slow Latin Growth

By Barbara Crossette

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The economies of Latin America, emerging from a decade of substantial growth, are beginning to see their gains eroded by large trade deficits and mushrooming foreign debts, according to a report published Monday.

The 1980 report on Economic and Social Progress in Latin America, prepared by the Washington-based Inter-American Development Bank, suggests that the nations of Central and South America will be increasingly reliant on international lending institutions and economic aid programs.

This conclusion comes at a time when the Reagan administration has been showing little enthusiasm for growth in the work of international development banks, and has indicated a preference in its own foreign aid legislation for countries where U.S. security interests are thought to be best served.

The report portrays a region that has become a victim of an international trade slowdown and other economic forces outside its control, and appears, coincidentally, just before the meeting in Cancún, Mexico, this week on the economic needs of the Third World.

The report on the Latin economy makes these points:

- Though the Latin American economies have expanded at a much more rapid rate than those of the industrialized nations over the last two decades, the gap in per capita product between the Latin American and the industrialized nations — the gross national product in relation to the size of the population — has widened.

- Manufacturing growth has dropped from 7.2 percent in 1979 to 4.6 percent in 1980, a lower figure than all but two of those recorded in the 1970s. Brazil, Mexico and Argentina continue to account for the largest share of manufacturing output.

- The region, with its agricultural growth rate of 2.9 percent almost totally offset by population growth, is turning increasingly to imported food.

- Oil production in Latin America — led by Mexico — grew by 10 percent in 1980, faster than that of any other region of the world. Latin America now accounts for 9.8 percent of the world's petroleum output, up from 7.7 percent in 1977.

- Investment in the region, strong through the 1970s, grew by another 8.9 percent in 1980.

- Population growth is three times that of the industrialized countries.

- The increase in the number of women in the Latin American work force has been substantial.

The Inter-American Development Bank, relying in its report on statistical evidence produced by the 24 member-countries included in the study, notes that Latin America continues to outpace other parts of the developing world in almost all facets of economic life.

However, the report says that the encouraging developments of the last 10 or 20 years are threatened by international economic trends and market forces.

And it says it is imperative for countries in the region to have external markets that will enable them to revitalize their exports and to obtain external financial resources consistent with their economic capacity and needs."

Britain Appears to Aim Pound at EMS

By Laura Wallace

AP-Dow Jones

LONDON — The Bank of England last month nudged interest rates higher to stop the pound's slide, despite the British government's avowal of a hands-off approach to exchange markets.

Not to have acted, said Gordon Richardson, the central bank's governor, "would have risked provoking a quite unacceptable degree of depreciation" of the pound that would have worsened British inflation.

The rate rise succeeded in moving the pound up to about \$1.90 from \$1.77 before the move. The pound has since fallen back to about \$1.83.

But the move also signaled that "the government has abandoned any pretense it may have had that it didn't care about the exchange rate," said David Ashby, chief economist at Grindlays Bank.

Wider Implication

Although there may not be an exact target, he said, the central bank probably has a desired band based on a weighted average of the value of the pound against the currencies of Britain's major trading partners.

Analysts said Britain's apparent willingness to keep the pound in a target range means the government has taken an important step toward formally joining the European Monetary System.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher may make the move as a pro-European gesture during Britain's six-month chairmanship of the EEC council, which ends Dec. 31, analysts suggested. According to Mr. Ashby, it is "quite likely that Britain will join before the end of the year."

Roger Nightingale, an economist at the broker-

age house Hoare Govett, said there is "more and more chance of us going in, especially if Europe thinks it's important." But while the Bank of England and foreign office are thought to be sympathetic to the idea, many senior Treasury officials are not.

In the past, the government did not appear to be interested in the pound's trading level and instead put its emphasis on hitting money supply targets. But that is harder to do now, analysts said.

Impact of Strike

A lengthy civil service dispute has badly distorted money supply figures, which may persist for months. Also, money supply definitions will be changed next month, making direct comparisons impossible.

And, because a weaker pound would make it harder to curb inflation — the Conservative government's priority — Britain has had to bolster the currency.

Analysts agree that the crucial influence on the pound in coming months will be the trend of U.S. interest rates.

If U.S. rates rise, David Morrison, an economist at the London stockbroker Simon & Coates, predicted the pound may ease to between \$1.75 and \$1.80 by the end of the year. But after that, he said, the U.S. pressure should diminish and the pound should slowly recover to more than \$2 during 1982.

What worries Mr. Nightingale is that the government may accede to political pressure to save industry from further interest rate rises. "The crucial question," he said, "is whether the authorities are talking tough and really acting soft."

French Nationalization Fight Moving Abroad

New York Times Service

PARIS — Foreign shareholders of French banks and corporations targeted for nationalization generally accept France's plans for ownership of the property on its own soil, but what some are now contesting is the government's right to take over the foreign subsidiaries and assets of the companies.

"In many European countries particularly, the courts have never recognized the right of a foreign government to nationalize property under their jurisdiction," said Jean Loyrette, a partner in the Paris law firm of Gide Loyrette & Nouel, which has just completed a major study of the international legal implications of the government's nationalization program.

In many countries the courts may refuse to let the French government take control of local subsidiaries belonging to companies it nationalizes against their shareholders' will, even when an indemnity has been paid, said Jean Rey, a former president of the EEC Commission.

Paribas Group

Mr. Rey is president of the new international shareholders association of Crédit Financier de Paris et des Pays-Bas, or Paribas, the big French investment bank scheduled for nationalization.

If the French government fails to improve its compensation offer and limit nationalization to the bank's French assets, Mr. Rey's association of Belgian, German, Swiss and British shareholders plans to ask the courts in Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland and other countries to award ownership of Paribas' foreign assets to its former shareholders.

Nationalization of foreign subsidiaries could damage the economic interests of the countries they are in, Mr. Rey said, because the French government may starve the operations abroad of investment capital in its drive to lower unemployment at home.

Jean Reyers, president of the

Brussels Stock Exchange, announced plans to mount a similar challenge to the French government's plans to nationalize Saint-Gobain-Pont-à-Mousson, the diversified French industrial group.

"We are concerned the company's Belgian glass-making subsidiary, Glacières St. Roch, will be starved of investment and be swamped by cheap exports from France," he said.

"There is no problem in forming a separate private company based in France to manage the bank's foreign assets," said Bernard de Hoghton, who represents Paribas' British shareholders.

"Remember," Mr. Reyers said, "it's a last resort."

aries may be primarily a negotiating ploy designed to get more and better compensation out of the French government.

"Remember," Mr. Reyers said, "it's a last resort."

The companies the French government wants to nationalize — all big, private, French-owned banks as well as 11 major industrial corporations — are vulnerable to legal attacks on their foreign subsidiaries because these nearly always represent a sizable slice of their assets. Nearly 50 percent of Paribas' assets are outside France, while for St. Gobain the figure is more than 60 percent.

French officials say the Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy also has received several letters from lawyers in the United States representing U.S. investors affected by the nationalization plans pointing out that France is bound under the 1959 French-American Treaty of Commerce and Friendship to pay "equivalent" compensation for any U.S. property it takes over.

The French government is offering to negotiate special compensation arrangements with big foreign companies whose French interests it wants to take over. But the government is clearly worried about the possibility that these foreign companies will be tied up by costly and complex litigation for years.

Foreign lawsuits trying to establish ownership of the subsidiaries are the most serious threat we face, said a close aide to Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy. But he calls them "suicidal," warning that the French government will fight back and trap shareholders into years of expensive litigation. "Only the lawyers will win," he said.

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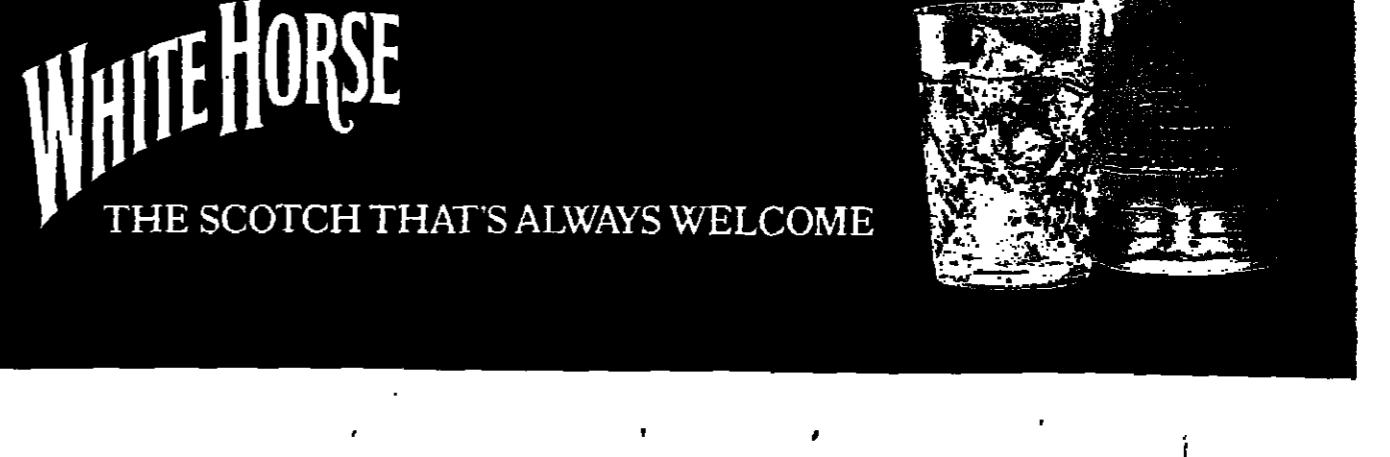
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WHITE HORSE

THE SCOTCH THAT'S ALWAYS WELCOME



Joy, 10/20/81

Dodgers Win Pennant On 9th-Inning Homer

World Series Opens Today in New York

United Press International

MONTRÉAL — The Los Angeles Dodgers, using Rick Monday's dramatic ninth-inning tie-breaking home run to produce their second straight comeback victory, won their 17th National League pennant Monday by defeating the Montreal Expos, 2-1, in the fifth and deciding game of the National League championship series.

Monday's shot over the right-field fence with two out came off Steve Rogers, and lifted Fernando Valenzuela to the triumph. The victory sends the Dodgers against the Yankees in the 75th World Series starting Tuesday night in New York.

Monday's homer disappointed the crowd of 36,491 at the game, which was delayed 26 minutes by rain at the start and played in near freezing temperatures after being postponed by rain the previous afternoon.

Earlier Loss Avenged.

Valenzuela's triumph avenged his championship series record at 1-1 and avenged his defeat six days ago to Burris in Game 2 of the series. He struck out six and walked two but needed help from Bob Welch to get the final out after he walked Gary Carter and Larry Parrish on 3-2 pitches.

Valenzuela started Rodney Scott on a bunt to Steve Garvey and Andre Dawson on a fly to right. He then walked Carter and Manuel, and Welch came on and retired Jerry White on a grounder to second on the first pitch.

The final out brought the Dodgers out of their dugout to sing Welch.

By winning the series, the Dodgers reinforced their reputation as the 1981 comeback team. In the marquee playoff against Houston, the Dodgers became the first team ever to win a best-of-five series after losing the first two games.

Rare Feat.

The Dodgers now have become only the third team since the start of the league championship playoffs in 1969 to rebound from a 2-1 deficit on the road and capture the pennant: The 1977 New York Yankees beat the Royals in Kansas City and the 1980 Philadelphia Phillies did the same against Houston.

The Dodgers are now 4-0 in playoff series, having won in 1974, 1977 and 1978.

Monday, a 35-year-old native of Batesville, Ark., was inserted into the Dodger lineup in Game 4 with the Dodgers trailing in the series, 2-1. He went 1-for-4 in that game but played a pivotal role in the deciding game, singeing to start one rally and then hitting his home run.

Rogers, who was 4-0 in October, was relieved for the first time since July 3, 1978, and was pitching with only two days rest. He did not have his best stuff but got Steve Garvey on a pop to second on one pitch before receiving a scare when Ron Cey lined all the way to the wall in left for the second out.

Then, with the count at 3-and-1, Monday connected on Rogers' delivery and sent it well out of the reach of a dejected Dawson in center field.

Bamberger Named To Manage Mets

United Press International

MONTRÉAL — George Bamberger, forced to give up a managerial post with the Milwaukee Brewers last year because of heart surgery, Monday agreed to manage the New York Mets at an estimated salary of \$200,000.

Bamberger, who had been the first choice of the Mets' general manager, Frank Cashen, for the job after Joe Torre was fired, said he would accept the position in a phone conversation from his home in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Official announcement of Bamberger's acceptance was expected to be made before the start of the World Series, which opens Tuesday night in New York.

Both pitchers performed well in the clutch despite the adverse conditions.

Valenzuela was on the ropes early but the Expos managed only a 1-0 lead in the first. Tim Raines led off with a double and beat Valenzuela's throw to third on Scott's sacrifice.

The Dodger bench sensed that Valenzuela was not in command and immediately started Bobby Castillo warming up in the bullpen. Scott tried to further rattle the lefthander by attempting to deliberately get caught in a rundown but Scott and Valenzuela made it first as Raines held third.

Dodger dampened the uprising by hitting into a double play but Raines did manage to score for a 1-0 Montreal lead.

Burris put at least one runner on base in the first, second, fourth and fifth innings but it was not until the sixth that the Dodgers made it pay.

With Russell on first and two out, Dusty Baker bounced out for the third out.

Monday singled and was running when Pedro Guerrero also

singled, allowing him to go to third. After Mike Scioscia lined to second, Valenzuela delivered the run with a ground ball.

After being held well in check after the first inning, the Expos threatened but did not score in the seventh. With two out, Parrish doubled and remained on second as the Dodgers first tried to pitch around White, then wound up walking him intentionally. Warren Cromartie, suffering a horrendous series, fouled to the catcher on the first pitch he saw to end the threat.

An albatross by Montreal shortstop Chris Speier helped preserve the tie in the eighth. After Dave Lopes singled off Speier's glove and stole second with one out, Speier went into the hole to field Bill Russell's grounder. Instead of nailing Russell at first, Speier threw behind Lopes to Scott, covering second, catching Lopes in a rundown.

With Russell on first and two out, Dusty Baker bounced out for the third out.

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NFL Raiders Reported to Have Developed Ties With Bookmakers, Gamblers Over Past Decade

By John M. Crewdson
and Wendell Rawls Jr.
New York Times Service

OKLAHOMA CITY — Over the past decade, in clear violation of National Football League rules, bookmakers and gamblers have established close ties with the Oakland Raiders, according to information gathered by California and federal law enforcement agencies.

In one such instance, law-enforcement officers and NFL security agents failed to launch an investigation after a trainer for the Raiders was accused nine years ago by a police informant of betting heavily on NFL games and passing inside information about the team to his bookmaker.

According to law-enforcement sources, the NFL's security department is conducting an investigation of the possible links between the Raiders and gambling interests, and information being developed by the league's security agents, along with reports contained in the files of Bay Area law-enforcement agencies, provides an unusual glimpse of the extent to which illegal gambling and professional sports in the United States can become intertwined. Among the principal figures in the current inquiry, investigators said, are:

• George Anderson, now the head trainer for the Raiders, who was accused in 1972 by a convicted bookmaker and police informant of betting with and providing inside information about injuries to Thomas Charles Green, one of the San Francisco area's biggest bookmakers until he was murdered last June in suburban Livermore. Anderson has denied the allegations to NFL security officials.

The Raiders are now 4-0 in 1977, having won in 1974, 1977 and 1978.

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New Trial Awaited

Davis, who is a partner with Glick in an Oakland shopping center managed by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters' Central States pension fund, is suing the NFL over the league's attempts to block the Raiders' move to Los Angeles. The proceedings ended in a mistrial in August, when the jury failed to reach a verdict, but a new trial is expected to begin later this year.

On another occasion six weeks ago, the association between Duval and Stabler, who now plays for the Houston Oilers, the NFL security department has expanded its investigation of the Raiders to include the accusations against Anderson and Duval. Duval is a 46-year-old former employee of the late Green, who later worked as a paid informant for both the FBI and the Alameda County District Attorney's office here.

Three weeks ago, according to local law-enforcement sources, Tropiano, at the request of the NFL, took and passed a polygraph examination regarding his assertions against Anderson and Du-

val. Tropiano also said that Green regularly supplied Anderson with bags of pills, which Green sometimes assigned Tropiano to pick up at an all-night drugstore here. He said he did not know what the pills were.

Tropiano added that his motives for graining the interview stemmed from his anger over the murders of Green and Green's wife, Alice, which police have described as "gangland" slayings. Green was found shot once in the back of the head in his expensive and well-



Right end Doug Cobie (84) of the Cowboys fights Rod Perry, the Ram cornerback, for a pass in the Rams' end zone. Perry was called for pass interference, which gave the ball to the Cowboys on the 1-yard line. Ron Springs then scored on a plunge to give Dallas a 7-0 lead. The Cowboys won, 29-17.

The Associated Press

Fouts Hits for 3 Touchdowns As Chargers Bury Colts, 43-14

From Agency Dispatches

BALTIMORE — Dan Fouts completed 26 of 43 passes for 296 yards and threw for three touchdowns Sunday to power the San Diego Chargers to a 43-14 rout of Baltimore, sending the reeling Colts down to their sixth straight National Football League loss.

San Diego (5-2) took a 23-7 lead at the half and never looked back as the Colts (1-6) looked hapless both on offense and defense.

Fouts, who directs the NFL's highest-scoring offense, threw scoring passes of 7, 12 and 23 yards, and halfback Chuck Muncie scored on a pair of 3-yard runs while John Cappelletti scored from one yard out. Rod Benirschke added a 31-yard field goal for the Chargers.

The Colts scored on a 29-yard pass from Bert Jones to Roger Carr early in the game and a 3-yard touchdown pass from Jones to Curtis Dickey in the third quarter.

The San Diego defense, which posted five sacks of Jones, was a key factor in the lopsided contest. But Baltimore's inept play — which drew the mock applause of Colt fans — told more of the story.

Dolany carried the ball 21 times for 149 yards to become the first Kansas City running back to post three consecutive 100-yard rushing games. His touchdown came two plays after a brilliant defensive stand by the Chiefs as Denver drove to the 8-yard line in an attempt to tie the game.

The Kansas City defense was

very sharp in forcing five turnovers and limiting an opponent to 14 points or less for the fourth time this season. The Chiefs defense even scored a touchdown on a 47-yard fumble return by Whitney Paul to give the Chiefs a 14-0 lead.

Denver lost despite a superb performance by Morton, who completed 25 of 38 passes for 342 yards and found 38 yards for both Denver touchdowns in the second half.

Cowboys 29, Rams 17

In Irving, Texas, two long second-quarter touchdowns, a 44-yard run by Tony Dorsett and a 32-yard victory over Seattle.

Dorsett, a seven-year pro from Washington State who booted a 33-yarder in a victory over New Orleans earlier this year, also had field goals of 47, 37, 31 and 21 yards. The NFL record for field goals in a game is seven, set by Jim Bakken of St. Louis in 1967.

It was the Giants' first shutout since Dec. 10, 1978, when New York beat St. Louis 10-0 — a span of 40 regular season games.

The Giants also had two touchowns. Quarterback Phil Simms teamed with tight end Gary Shirk for a 6-yard scoring pass in the second quarter, and Rob Carpenter tallied on a 2-yard run in the third period.

Raiders 18, Buccaneers 16

In Oakland, Chris Bahr sent the Raiders ahead by kicking a 44-yard field goal with 2:21 remaining, and Ted Hendricks blocked a short Tampa Bay field goal attempt in the closing seconds to give the Super Bowl champions an 18-16 victory over the Buccaneers.

Tampa Bay trailed, 15-0, at half-time but rallied in the second half behind the passing of Doug Williams, whose 77-yard touchdown pass to Kevin House woke up the offense. The Bucs took a 16-15 lead on Bill Capece's 26-yard field goal with 5:01 remaining.

On Tampa Bay's final possession, Williams completed a 40-yard pass to Jimmie Giles. After moving to the Oakland 13-yard line, Tampa Bay stopped the clock with eight seconds remaining and called on Capece. Hendricks, the All-Pro linebacker, got a hand on the ball, slowing it down just enough that Capece's 30-yard attempt fell several yards short.

The Raiders broke a three-game losing streak in which they had failed to score a point.

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Art Buchwald

Diversified Broker

WASHINGTON — I went to see my broker, Durgin, Burton & Black the other day. I had to wade through TV sets, refrigerators, automobile parts, tool chests and children's clothes.

"What's going on?" I asked Durgin.

"Sears, Roebuck is buying Dean Witter and going into the brokered brokerage business. So we've decided to go into consumer retailing. No one wants to stay in his own racket any more."

"Do you have the floor space?" I asked him. **Buchwald**

"We're taking over two more floors for our toy department and women's accessories. We are trying to get all the brokers in town to do the same thing. If Sears wants to play dirty pool, they've taken on the wrong people."

"I wish you luck. Listen, I was thinking about buying 100 shares of Xerox. What do you think?"

"How about four radial automobile tires? They're guaranteed for 10 years."

"Durgin, I know you're mad at Sears, but I really don't come in here to buy tires."

"Forgive me, I've just lost my cool. You say Xerox."

"I was thinking of Xerox or maybe RCA. That stock, according to Forbes, is underpriced."

"Like RCA. Let me show you one of their 25-inch television sets. We're having a Founder's Day special on them this week. Sears can't match them for price."

"I don't want a television set. I want to buy stocks."

Rome's Public Phones Mostly Out of Order

The Associated Press

ROME — Two out of three public telephones in Rome are out of order, many broken by vandals and thieves, the newspaper *Il Giornale* of Milan reported Monday.

The newspaper said the state-run telephone company is not entirely to blame: shopkeepers and barbers sometimes put "out-of-order" signs on their telephones to ensure a free incoming line at a rate much lower than that of a regular phone.

"Right you are. Let me get RCA up on the screen. Hey, look at this. You can get an electric chain saw and a pair of gloves for \$89.95. It's going to be a cold winter, and you're really going to need a saw if you've got a fireplace."

"Durgin, I'm worried about Wall Street. Joseph Granville is a menace. He writes one letter and my entire stock portfolio goes out the window. How do I hedge against another Granville panic?"

"You can hide in a freezer. Let me show you this latest GE model."

"I can't buy stock and also buy freezers," I said.

"We'll let you have the freezer on our lay-away plan. Once your stocks go up, we'll transfer the dividends to your freezer account. We're the only ones offering this. Sears, Roebuck isn't set up to do the paperwork."

"You're really out to get them, aren't you?"

"Why shouldn't we? They want to muscle into everything. First, it was insurance, then real estate, and now they want to sell stocks in their stores. I used to push Sears, Roebuck stocks, but now when I get an order I recommend tax-free bonds instead. If Sears, Roebuck gets lucky, everyone will go in the brokerage business. You'll be able to go into Woolworth's and get all the IBM stock you want."

"But there are still going to be some of us who will just want to deal with a stockbroker who will devote all his time to financial business."

"You say that now. But I can just see you going into Sears for a mattress, and picking up a future contract in pork bellies, which they'll probably have a sale on to get you in the store."

"Can we get back to my portfolio? What are you people recommending in money funds?"

"We have a wide selection. But if I were you, I'd take advantage of our Thanksgiving Day sale on video games. They're a lot more fun and unlike money funds, your whole family can enjoy them."

"I'll be back, Durgin."

"You don't have to come in. Here's our new Christmas Retailer's Catalog. You can order anything you want on the phone. And our deliveries are faster than Sears."

"I don't want a television set. I want to buy stocks."

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Reappraisal of a Neglected Artist

Sophie Taeuber-Arp's Role in the Development of Abstractionism

By Hilton Kramer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the history of the European avant-garde in the years 1910-20, the decade in which abstract art first emerged as a challenge to so many traditional beliefs about art and its meaning, one of the names that tends to get lost is that of the Swiss artist Sophie Taeuber-Arp (1889-1943). By all accounts, she was a remarkable figure, much beloved by her contemporaries and recognized by them as having achieved something very distinctive in her work.

Yet the exhibition that Carolyn Lanchner has now organized at the Museum of Modern Art (through Nov. 29) is the first retrospective to be devoted to her art in the United States. In addition to giving us our first coherent view of Taeuber-Arp's oeuvre, it is a show that casts an interesting light both on the early history of abstraction and on its subsequent development in Paris in the '20s and '30s.

Sophie Taeuber was born of a German father and a Swiss mother in Davos, Switzerland, in 1889, and in the years 1908-10 she was enrolled as a student of textile design at the School of Applied Arts in Saint Gall. Between 1911 and 1913 she divided her time between studies in the experimental art studio of Walter Gropius in Munich and the School of Arts and Crafts in Hamburg.

Three years later, at the age of 27, she commenced her teaching career as professor of textile design and techniques at the School of Applied Arts in Zurich, and remained in that position until 1929. All of her early contributions to abstract art appear to be closely linked to her knowledge and mastery of the techniques of textile design in the kind of metaphysical, philosophical and utopian doctrines that governed Mondrian, Kandinsky, Malevich and others, she appears to have had little interest.

Search for Pure Feeling

Nor, despite her close attachment to Dada in the war years and to other socially oriented avant-garde movements in the post-World War I period, does she appear to have conceived of her work as fulfilling any radical or high-flown social functions. She was anything but an ideologue or theoretician. Yet it would be a mistake to overlook the critical element in her work.

The impulse to unburden artistic expression of weighty precedents and moribund conventions and to place it at the service of pure feeling was central to everything that she aspired to in her art. So was the determination to create new pictorial disciplines that would lend themselves to this goal.

It was in Zurich in 1915 that Sophie Taeuber met Jean Arp. Almost immediately they entered into a program of artistic collaboration. Arp was always very frank about what he owed to his wife's artistic ideas (they were married in 1922). "The pictures she was doing at that time," Arp wrote of their first years together in Zurich, "exercised a decisive influence on my work." One has the impression, too, that it was her salary as a professor at the School of Applied Arts that kept them afloat in what were otherwise very lean years for artists and associations that had been traditionally employed to achieve its financial effects.

Arp has left us with a very moving account of how he and Taeuber set about this task of denuding the artistic process of its more cumbersome methods and associations. Speaking of the period 1916-18, he wrote: "Sophie Taeuber and I resolved never to use oil colors again. We wanted to discard any reminder of oil painting, which seemed to us to belong to an arrogant, pretentious world. . . . During the

both Sophie Taeuber and Jean Arp were very much a part of the Dada movement that flourished there. In addition to her work as an artist and teacher, Taeuber also won a considerable reputation as a dancer in this period. In the catalog accompanying this exhibition, Lanchner quotes from a memoir by another member of the Zurich Dada group, Emmy Ball-Hennings, who wrote: "She was studying dancing at the Ecole Leban. . . . I can still see Sophie Taeuber dancing at the Galerie Dada. There, several dancers who went on to become famous, such as Mary Wigman, showed us their talent. But none of them left us with such a vivid impression as Sophie Taeuber." This was at a time when modern dance was quite as avant-garde as abstract art, and from the point of view of the School of Applied Arts in Zurich, even less respectable. Taeuber was thus obliged to use a pseudonym when she performed at the Dada soirees.

The hallmark of Taeuber-Arp's art, then and later, was an extreme simplicity of design most often achieved through the use of pure geometrical forms. So hackneyed have the conventions of geometrical abstraction since become that nowadays requires a certain leap of the imagination to appreciate the intensity of effort that its first practitioners lavished on its realization. The whole artistic process, from their point of view, had to be stripped of its fictions and pretensions, of all its accumulated rhetoric and associations, if it were ever to be made new again. It had, in other words, to regain its innocence. It had, therefore, not only to reject the world of appearances but — perhaps more importantly — the very methods that art had traditionally employed to achieve its momentum.

In the late '20s she was commissioned by the architect Paul Horn to design the interior of a cafe and tearoom in Strasbourg's Cafe de l'Alouette — and she invited Arp and Theo van Doesburg to collaborate on this project. (Van Doesburg devoted a special issue of the magazine *De Stijl* to their designs in 1928.) Unfortunately, nothing has survived of this work. A later proprietor removed most of the stained-glass windows and paintings and reliefs that adorned the cafe's interiors, and what was left was destroyed by the Nazis in their campaign against "degenerate art."

The paintings and painted reliefs that Taeuber-Arp produced in her later years, all more or less based on circular and rectangular forms and executed in black and white and mostly primary colors, have the quality of very elementary visual games about them. They do not, in my view, look entirely sufficient in themselves. Abstract art of this persuasion seems to need either an intense spiritual program to keep its energies at a fever pitch of intensity, or else some practical decorative task to which it can be applied on a large scale.

Cleverly, Taeuber-Arp was superbly equipped to carry out the kind of large decorative commissions that came to others after World War II, when abstract art achieved a much greater degree of popularity, but in the '30s no further commissions of that sort came her way. Handsome and original as the later work is, one leaves the exhibition with a feeling that her talents in the end were unfulfilled.

The exhibition that Lanchner has mounted consists of fewer than 50 works. Yet it gives us a very emphatic account of an interesting talent, and the size of the show is somehow appropriate both to the scale of Taeuber-Arp's achievement and to the state of defiant innocence it so assiduously cultivated.



Sophie Taeuber-Arp's "Portrait of Jean Arp" in 1918.

PEOPLE:

Haig's Daughter Gets Job in U.S. Agency

Barbara Haig, 25-year-old daughter of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., has been hired by the International Communications Agency. The Washington Post reports. She becomes the second child of a Cabinet officer to be hired by the agency, which handles the government's public relations efforts abroad. A son of Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger was hired in August to run ICA's public liaison office in New York. Barbara Haig joined ICA last month as an assistant to the associate director in charge of the agency's programs division at \$18,585 a year.

Even though he was being honored by President Reagan, comedian Bob Hope still managed a few zingers for his host. "Mr. Reagan worked hard as an actor, a governor and now a president," Hope said. "He worked his way up all because Nancy had this certain dash pattern that she wanted." Hope also told the black-tie audience of 800 in Washington that the president and first lady have different political heroes: "Ronnie's is Calvin Coolidge and Nancy's is Calvin Klein." But Reagan got the heartiest laugh with the following one-liner: "I've been getting some flak about ordering production of the B-1," said the president, with a look of open-faced innocence. "How did I know it was an airplane? I thought it was vitamins for the troops." The dinner raised money to honor the Hope's 40-year contribution to the United Service Organization and to help underwrite a Bob Hope USO World Headquarters in Washington.

Eugene Ormandy, conductor laureate of the Philadelphia Orchestra, is reported in good condition at Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia where he is undergoing treatment for a blood clot in the lung. A hospital spokeswoman said it would take several days to remove the clot, which was being treated with anti-coagulants. She said Ormandy, 81, probably would remain in the hospital until Sunday.

Cellist Maria Kliegel, a 27-year-old West German, won the 40,000-franc (about \$7,270) first prize in the week-long Rostropovich International Cello Competition in Paris.



Sophie Taeuber-Arp, c. 1913.

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